

Cladius invaded Britain, conquered it, and was back in Rome within 6 mos of setting out. In the triumph accorded him he violated precedent by pardoning the captured British King, CARACTACUS. The people of Rome laughed at their strange Emperor, but loved him; and, when, in one of his absences from the capital, a false rumor spread that he had been killed, so great a turmoil of sorrow

swept the city that the Senate had to  
issue official assurances that CLAUDIUS  
was safe and would soon be in Rome.  
He fell from that great height. NARCISSUS  
and PALLAS were excellent executors, who  
considered their salaries unequal to their  
merits. To make up the difference they sold  
office, extorted bribes by threats, and brought  
charges against men whose estates they  
wished to confiscate. They ended up by being  
the richest individuals in all Antiquity

A.D. 43

97 years after the second expedition of Julius Caesar, a fully appointed and efficiently organized army of conquest landed in Kent under the command of AULUS PLAUTIUS. The country from the Channel to the Tyne was at this time divided among a scene of tribal kingdoms.

kingdoms or confederacies, some  
of which acknowledged a  
queen as their head

A.D. 43

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Under Claudius, 4 Roman legions  
invade Britain

43AD

Claudius launches invasion  
of Britain -

43-46 AD

Annexation of Britain

AD 43-8

Claudius

His generals Aulus Plautius and  
Cestius Scaepula conquered  
and annexed Britain

Later Flavian governors extended  
conquest to the 'Highland Zone'  
including eastern Wales

Claudius was deified



43AD

Roman occupation of Britain began  
in Claudius' reign

A.D. 43

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When the Romans invaded Britain in A.D. 43, they encountered a flourishing Celtic society. The most characteristic and impressive monuments left by the Celts are their imposing hilltop fortifications.

AD 43

Roman legions landed near  
Dover on their way to conquer  
Britain

Here now 1998 a tunnel to connect  
Britain with Europe

AUG  
AD 43

## Romans Conquer Britain

Emperor Claudius adds a province to the Roman Empire. Aug 43, four Roman legions and auxiliary forces totaling more than 40,000 men, under the command of AULUS PLAUTIUS, landed on the KENT coast. Emperor Claudius needed a military conquest to strengthen his position in Rome, and he may have heard rumors of mineral wealth, especially

time in the remote island of Britain.  
The legions advanced to the MEDWAY R., where  
they met slight resistance, and on to the THAMES.  
PLAUTIUS then sent a message to Claudius,  
who arrived with an elephant corps on  
Sept. 5 43 AD

43AD

1912 Dates. J-BK

Claudius reduced Britain  
south of the AVON R. & SEVERN R.

43 A.D.

1912 Dates J-BK

Electricity was used as  
medicine

43 AD

1912 Dates J-BK

Conquest of Britain was commenced by A. PLAUTIUS and T. FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS.

The southern part of Britain became a Roman Province.



43AD

1912 Dates J-BK

(in east)  
LYCIA become a Roman  
province

Sept 5, 43

Claudius arrived in Britain with an elephant Corps and 2 days later routed the British Charioteers at a site somewhere between London (Londinium) and Colchester (Camulodunum). About 4,700 Britons were slain and another 8,000 taken captive. 2 weeks later Claudius left for Rome, where he was awarded the name "BRITANNICUS"; PLAUTIUS took command of the now surviving. When Maiden Castle, the fortified earthwork

in DORSET succumbed to the brilliant  
young general VESPASIAN in 44AD,  
British resistance crumbled

AD 43

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Claudius undertook the conquest of Britain that was to take several decades to complete.

43AD

Command of the invasion force was put in hands of AULUS PLAUTIUS.

Claudius spent 16 days on the island (Britannia) once a safe bridgehead had been established.

43AD

When AULUS PLAUTIUS landed in Britain in 43 A.D. CARACTACUS was head of the tribe of CATUVELLAUNI. He became British Chieftain. He was son of CUNOBELINUS (Cymbeline), King of the Trinobantes.

Plautius and his lieutenant VESPASIAN, (later emperor) defeated the British forces under CARACTACUS on several occasions, the chief battle probably taking place near Wallingford in Berkshire.

when the Romans had pushed well down the  
Thames, Emperor CLAUDIUS arrived with a  
troop of elephants, but his stay was short.

CARACTACUS now settled himself  
in South Wales among the Silures,  
taking every opportunity of harassing  
the Romans.

43-47 AD

CELTS

On orders of Emperor Claudius,  
Aulus Plautius occupies the  
southern part of England.



#3-47

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Vespasian commanded the 2nd  
Legion 'Augusta' in the Conquest  
of Britain in 43-47

43 AD

Roman invasion of Britain  
Britanni under Caractacus defeated  
at Medway

43AD

London founded

[illegible]

43 AD

### 3RD / INVASION OF BRITON BY ROMANS

For nearly 100 years the Romans made no further attempt on Britain but in 43 A.D. the Emperor Claudius invaded the island. After nine yrs fighting (till 53 A.D.), he overcame CARACTACUS, the leader of the Britons, and carried him in chains to Rome. The brave chief refused to beg for life or liberty. "Can it be possible," he said as he was led through the streets, "that men who live in such palaces as these envy us our wretched hovel!"

"It was the dignity of the man, even in ruins," says the Roman historian, "which saved him." The Emperor, struck with his bearing and his speech, ordered him to be set free.